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A NEW SPECIES OF *HERNANDIA* (HERNANDIACEAE) FROM PANAMA

***Hernandia hammelii* D'Arcy, spec. nov.**

Arbor 15–20 m alta, ligno leni, virguli crassis, cicatrices petiolorum circulares conspicuas ferenti, ramunculis parum gracilioribus nigris siccantibus; folia ovata vel elliptica, 6–8 cm longa, 2.5–4 cm lata, apice breve acuminate, basim rotundata, glabra, coriacea, costa conspicua, nervis lateralibus irregularibus, arcuatis, 2–5 utrinque supra inconspicuis subtus evidentibus siccantibus, pari basali oppositi, petiolis rectis, gracilis, angulatis siccantibus; flores bracteolis anguste ovatis subtentis. Flores fructusque evoluti non visi.

TYPE: PANAMA. COCLÉ PROVINCE: continental divide on road to Coclesito, 1600 ft, *Hammel 7205* (MO).

Tree 15–20 m tall; wood soft, white; young branches with conspicuous circular leaf scars, the twigs drying slightly narrower, dark. *Leaves* ovate or elliptical, 6–8 cm long, 2.5–4 cm wide, apically short acuminate, blunt, basally rounded, glabrous, coriaceous, the costa conspicuous, the lateral nerves irregular, 2–5 on each side, arcuate, ascending, obscure above, drying evident beneath, the basal pair opposite; petioles slender, drying angled, 2–3 cm long. *Inflorescence* cymose, bracteate, mostly covered with minute grayish trichomes, the flowers subtended by small, narrowly ovate, costate, caducous bracteoles. *Flowers* with a basal cupule which completely envelopes the young developing fruit.

This species is singular in its small leaves which somewhat resemble those of *H. cubensis* Griseb. of Cuba, but in that species the leaves are much broader and the petioles much longer and more widely spaced. This is the only species of *Hernandia* known on the American mainland with such small, crowded and uniform-appearing leaves. The bracteoles in this species are much like those in other *hernandias*, but may be sooner caducous. The cupule at the base of the developing fruit appears to envelop the fruit to a much greater degree than in other species. How it is placed in mature fruit is unknown.

The type locality is an area of poorly collected disappearing wet montane forest of low elevation in central Panama.

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**PECTIS LINIFOLIA (COMPOSITAE: TAGETEAE)
ADDED TO THE FLORA OF PANAMA**

In the treatment of *Pectis* for the *Flora of Panama*, Keil (1975) noted that the widespread *P. linifolia* L. was known to occur both to the north and to the south of Panama but had never been collected in that country. A recent collection of *P. linifolia* var. *linifolia* has added this species to the known flora of Panama: Colón: Punta Chame, D'Arcy 10218 (MO, OS).

This taxon would key to *P. elongata* var. *oerstediana* in the *Flora of Panama* treatment. These taxa can be easily distinguished, however. *Pectis linifolia* var. *linifolia* has a pappus of stiff, reflexed smooth awns, and its herbage is not scented. *Pectis elongata* var. *oerstediana* has a pappus of slender erect scabrous bristles, and the herbage has a strong odor resembling that of lemons or stinkbugs.

Synonymy, descriptions, illustrations and a range map for *Pectis linifolia* have been published by Keil (1978).

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**VALIDATION OF THE NAME *AULONEMIA PATRIAE*
POHL (GRAMINEAE: BAMBUSOIDEAE)**

Aulonemia patriae Pohl (1980: 68), a new species of bamboo, was described on the basis of vegetative and fruiting material from the same colony, at Alto del Roble, Costa Rica. Since the fruiting material was long past maturity, and lacked good foliage, I indicated that two specimens, one vegetative and the other fruiting, from this colony should be regarded as syntypes. This procedure seemed to me to be available under Article 7.7 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Stafleu et al., 1978). Other taxonomists, including Dr. Stafleu, feel that it is obligatory to designate one of the specimens as a holotype or lectotype, although neither one displays all of the differential characteristics of the species. I therefore designate the following specimen as the lectotype of *A. patriae* Pohl,

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